NEW SERIES No. 24.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE OFFICE OF THE

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

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No. 49.

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URBAN WAGES.

Urban wages. Table A.

1. The towns selected for the collection of rates of labour in urban areas were Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar. The enquiry was conducted partly through tahsildars, and partly by means of questionaries addressed to the owners of various industrial concerns. The results are given in table A. The rates reported call for no special remarks. The Delhi rates are comparatively low, but correspond generally with those in the United Provinces. The Lahore and Amritsar rates are somewhat higher. In all cases, the town rates are a little above those ascertained in rural areas, and this is what is to be expected.

RURAL WAGES.

Unskilled labour. Rates reported by districts. Table C.

2. The rates of rural wages are those paid in the open market to men who contract freely. The areas within 10 miles of the larger towns were left out of the enquiry so as to exclude the influence of cantonments and industrial centres. A reference to table C., which shows the various rates returned and the number of villages in which each rate is paid, shows that there is a very wide range in almost every district. It is only in a few districts, that it is possible to select one rate as the customary rate. In most cases, it can only be said that the typical rates lie between certain limits. Even this excludes a number of exceptionally high or low rates. The absence of a well-defined customary rate is easily explained. A rapid upward tendency became apparent 10 years ago and was due to the greatly increased demand for a reduced supply of labour. The old rates which were generally recognised have been left far behind, and, owing to the continued unsettled state of the labour market, new rates have not been established in their places. The sum paid in each case is generally a matter of bargaining within certain limits.

Exceptionally low and high rates reported by districts. Table C.

3. Taking the lowest figures returned, a daily wage of 1 anna is said to still obtain in one village in Gurgaon, while 2 annas are paid in a few instances in Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, Kangra, and Mianwali. In the rest of the Province, 3 and 4 anna rates are the lowest, but they are rare. Proceeding to the highest rates which have been brought to notice, these are moderate in Rohtak and Delhi (4 annas), Gurgaon (4½ annas), Kangra (5 annas), Karnal (5½ annas), Rawalpindi (6 annas), Attock (6¼ annas), Jhelum (6½ annas), and Dera Ghazi Khan (7 annas). In the remaining districts, 8 annas is the common highest point, but occasional exceptionally high rates are reported from Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Jhang and Gujranwala (10 annas) and Shahpur and Lyallpur (11 annas). Absolute relionce cannot be placed on the abnormally low and high rates reported.

Typical rates for unskilled labour in districts. Table B.

4. The common prevailing rates are ascertainable from the examination of the entries in columns 2, 3 and 4 of table B., in which the typical rates have been tabulated. Owing to the impossibility in most districts of selecting a single rate as the typical rate, I have divided column 2 (cash rate) into two columns. In column 2 A, I have entered the range of typical rates, while in column 2 B, I have recorded the most common rates. Taking the most common rates, the Gurgaon district is quite exceptional with 2 annas, Delhi and Kangra have 3 annas, and the Rohtak rate is 3½ annas. These are the only districts under 4 annas. The Delhi Division has not suffered as severely from plague as the rest of the Punjab, and its labour market has not been seriously affected by the opening up of new irrigated tracts and the construction of canals. Accordingly, the labour rates have not been violently disturbed. The upward movement has been gradual, and the daily wage approximates more closely to the 3 anna rate which is paid in the neighbouring districts of the United Provinces. A 4 anna rate is reported in the Salt Range, and in Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera

Ghazi Khan, Karnal and Ambala. Hissar, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot report 5 annas. The remaining districts represent the Central Punjab, and here the rates are 6 annas with, however, rates up to 8 annas in Ferozepore, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Jhang. It is natural that the wages of daily labourers should be highest in the new colonies in Shahpur, Lyallpur and Jhang. Labour is nearly all imported in these districts and it can dictate its own terms. The cultivated area in the Ferozepore district is very extensive on account of the large areas commanded by perennial and inundation canals, while the supply of labour from Rajputana has been restricted of late years as local harvests have been good. In addition, the hereditary menials of the Ferozepore district have been among the first to revolt against the old customary rates and have emigrated freely to the new colonies.

Cooly rates at railway goods stations in rural tracts.

5. With a view to providing a check on the rates reported by the district staffs, an enquiry was made as regards the wages paid to or earned by coolies at selected railway stations in rural tracts. The results are tabulated below. It will be seen that the rates paid to goods station coolies agree satisfactorily with those recorded in table B. A very high rate at Palwal is probably due to the thriving cotton industry of that town, the busiest month of which is December:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Railway Station.	Branch of railway.	District.	AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS WHEN PAID		
				By the day.	By the job.	By the month.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Palwal	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Gurgaon	0 10 3	...	...
2	Sonepat	East India Railway.	Delhi	...	0 4 6	...
3	Kharindwa ...		Karnal	...	0 6 0	...
4	Raman	Rajputana Malwa Railway.	Ferozepore ...	...	0 8 6	...
5	Fazilka		Do.	...	...	0 6 0
6	Kaithal	North-Western Railway.	Karnal	0 6 0	...	...
7	Jagadhri		Ambala	...	...	0 6 0
8	Phagwara... ...		Kapurthala State...	0 5 0	0 6 0	...
9	Batala		Gurdaspur ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	...
10	Pattoke		Lahore	0 8 0	0 8 0	...
11	Wazirabad ...		Gujranwala ...	0 5 8	0 5 8	...
12	Gojra		Lyallpur	0 8 0	...	...
13	Bhalwal		Shahpur	...	...	0 8 3
14	Gujar Khan ...		Rawalpindi ...	0 8 0	0 10 6	...
15	Bhakkar		Mianwali ...	Goods employed ber 1909.	coolies during	were not December-
16	Khanewal... ...		Multan	...	...	0 5 0
17	Lodhran		Do.	...	...	0 5 2

Comparison with the United Provinces rates for unskilled labour.

6. In the United Provinces, in 1906, when a wages survey was made, daily rates for unskilled labour in the plains ranged from 1½ annas and 2 annas in the east to 3 annas in the western districts adjoining the Punjab. It is possible, that the United Provinces rates are higher now, for the Punjab rates have gone up considerably

in the last 3 years. But it is improbable that they exceed the rates which obtain in the Delhi and Karnal districts, and the Punjab rates are accordingly extraordinarily high in comparison. The reason for the dearness of labour in the Punjab will be discussed later on in this note.

Wages of village artisans. Table B.

7. As in the case of unskilled labourers, the old customary rates no longer obtain for artisans, and there are no well defined rates. In the Delhi Division, carpenters earn between 5 and 8 annas a day with slightly higher rates in Hissar and Ambala which are further removed from the influence of the United Provinces. In the Salt Range and in the south-western districts the rates are from 8 to 12 annas. Slightly higher rates obtain in the sub-montane districts, while the highest rates, up to 14 and 16 annas, are found in the central districts and in the new colonies. As much as 20 annas a day has to be paid in some villages in Lyallpur. Masons earn a little more than carpenters. Blacksmiths are usually paid by a share of grain at harvest. They are very rarely paid by the day and the isolated rates which have been quoted, cannot be regarded as typical. It is reported from many districts that carpenters also work as masons.

Wages of ploughmen. Table B.

8. The estimate of the wages of ploughmen has proved by far the most complicated matter in the present enquiry and, owing to the larger number of supplements, the data for ploughmen are probably less accurate than those for other classes of labour. Purely cash wages are extremely rare. These range from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, but I am inclined to doubt the total absence of supplements. The general custom is a cash wage with a large variety of supplements; but *sepidars*, servants who merely receive a share of grain monthly or at harvest with food and clothes, are still common. The cash wage may be anything between Re. 1 and Rs. 5 per mensem, the commonest standard being Rs. 3. The highest cash rates are found in the Multan Division, and the lowest in the Rawalpindi Division. The total wage would appear to be equal to about Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 in the Delhi Division, and in the sub-montane districts. The rates are slightly lower in the Salt Range and in the south-west. As with other kinds of labour, the highest rates Rs. 8 and Rs. 9, are reported from the Central Punjab, with maxima of Rs. 10, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 in Ferozepore, Shahpur, and Lyallpur respectively.

The supplements.

9. The supplements in the case of unskilled labourers usually consist of one or two meals a day. Where two meals are given, the cash wage is usually a little lower. Meals often take the form of parched grain (gram or maize) in the Rawalpindi Division. This custom is, however, rarely found in other parts of the Province. Tobacco, in addition to food, is given mostly in the Delhi Division.

Artisans usually receive food, one or two meals, with tobacco. In their case, the food is much more expensive than with unskilled labourers, as *ghi* and *gur* have commonly to be provided. In the Rawalpindi Division, parched grain is frequently given instead of ordinary food.

As has already been remarked, the supplements of ploughmen are many and varied including food, grain, clothing, bedding, free lodging, tobacco, fodder, a plot of land for cultivation, special arrangements at harvest time, and so forth. Different customs obtain in different localities. The food or grain is that commonly given to unskilled labourers. Grain may be delivered at the harvest or at more frequent intervals. There is a custom named *talwara* in the Western Punjab under which the poughman gets the residue of the harvest heap after the landowner has removed his grain from the threshing floor. The articles of clothing given are a *chadar* and a loin-cloth, and occasionally a turban and shoes. Bedding consists of a blanket or a *rizai*. Free lodging may merely represent a place in the cattle-shed where the ploughmen can incidentally guard the cattle at night. A plot of land may be given for cultivation free or at a reduced rent. Such land is however usually free of rent, the area being about 1 acre. The practice of giving an allowance of tobacco is general. Fodder for milch cattle appears to be a rare concession and is mainly confined to the Montgomery, Jhang, and Lahore districts. Special arrangements have to be made at harvest time and especially at the wheat harvest when wages reach a very high level. In places, the ordinary wage is suspended during the wheat harvest, ploughmen working as reapers

on their masters' or on other people's fields at the prevailing rates for daily labour. In other cases, special rates are paid at the wheat harvest. The estimate formed by Mr. Kennaway, Settlement Officer, Gurdaspur, of the annual receipts of a ploughman is fairly typical and may be reproduced with advantage.

	Per annum.
	Rs.
Food equal to 2 annas a day...	46
Tobacco, daily	6
On the occasion of the annual fair in cash	1
One turban	1
Two *kurtas*	1
Two *chadars*	2
One blanket	3
Two shoes	3
At the kharif harvest.	
Six maunds unhusked rice	12
Three maunds of *mash*	7
One maund of *moth*	2
At the rabi harvest.	
Ten maunds of wheat	30
Total	114 or 9½ a month.

10. District officers were requested to furnish a brief note on the course of wages in the last 20 years in the case of labourers, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and ploughmen working in villages. There are no records of these rates, but it was considered that they could be ascertained fairly accurately by enquiry. Some very valuable data have been collected. The actual rates which obtained 20 years ago have not been stated in all cases, but the figures reported are as follows in annas :—

Prevailing rates in rural areas in 1889.

District.	Labourers.	Carpenters.	Blacksmiths.	Masons.	Ploughmen, in addition to supplements.
Kangra	$2\frac{1}{12}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	2 to 3	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4	...
Ferozepore...	2 to 4	6	...	8	...
Amritsar	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	...	16
Sialkot	2	4 and 5	4 and 5	4 and 5	8
Gujranwala	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	6	...
Gujrat	2	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	2 to 3	6	...	6	...
Jhelum	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	2	4	...	6	16
Attock	2 to 3	...	...	...	16
Mianwali	2 to 4	6 to 10	6 to 10	6 to 10	...
Jhang	2 to 3	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 8	...
Muzaffargarh	2 to 3	8	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	2	8	...	...	...

No figures were supplied from the Delhi Division, but wages are said to have about doubled.

11. I now proceed to discuss the advance under each class of labour. In 1889, a labourer was obtainable for from 2 to 3 annas a day, the usual sum being 2½ annas. The rates for able-bodied agricultural labourers recorded in 1889 in "Prices and Wages in India," were Rs. 6·44 per mensem. In point of fact these rates relate to labourers in towns, and as rural wages are lower than town wages there seems good reason to accept 2 to 3 annas as the rural rate. The rates for unskilled labour may then be said to have doubled in the last 20 years. The departures from the general rule are that the increase is a little less in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal and Kangra, while, on the other hand, the advance is greater in the districts of Amritsar, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Shahpur and Jhang. The larger increases are due to the

The rise in wages in the last 20 years.

special demand for labour in the Chenab and Jhelum colonies, and on construction works for the new canal schemes. The ravages of plague have also been most serious in these tracts.

Carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons may be grouped together as artisans. They appear to have commanded a 6-anna wage in 1889 in villages in the Punjab proper and 4 annas in the Delhi Division and the Salt Range. The town rate as recorded was 8 annas. As with unskilled labour, the rates have now been doubled, as a general rule, for carpenters. Higher increases than the normal occur in Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujranwala, Montgomery, Lyallpur and Jhang. Masons show a tendency to command a slightly higher wage than carpenters.

As regards ploughmen, whereas they were paid mainly in kind with a small sum in cash of about one rupee per month in 1889, the cash wage has now advanced to about Rs. 3, the supplements remaining more or less unaltered.

The rate of increase in the last 20 years.

12. The rate of increase throughout the 20 years has not been uniform. All are agreed that the greater portion of the advance has occurred in the last 10 years, and that the rise has been most marked in the last five years. The causes of increase when examined will easily account for this. These are—

i. A rise in prices.

ii. Heavy mortality from plague among the labouring classes.

iii. A much greater demand for labour.

Rise in prices.

(*a*) There have been marked fluctuations in prices in the period under discussion, but taking the average prices of the principal food grains, wheat, *bajra*, gram and *jowar* for fixed periods, we have the following results:—

Period.	Retail prices in rupees per maund.			
	Wheat.	Bajra.	Gram.	Jowar.
Average, 1881-90	2·09	1·82	1·72	1·73
" 1891-1900	2·73	1·86	1·59	1·61
" 1901-05	2·51	2·06	2·00	1·76
" 1906-09	3·37	2·87	2·82	2·63

There was thus a very slight upward tendency in 1891-1900 with the cheaper food grains. This was more strongly marked in the next five years to 1905, and this was followed by a very marked rise in the last four years.

Plague.

(*b*) The plague first appeared in 1906. The mortality from this cause has been very heavy during the last ten years, the figures of deaths from plague and total mortality being as follows:—

Year.	Deaths from plague.	Rate per mille.	
		Of plague deaths.	Of total deaths.
1900	495	·02	48
1901	14,959	·74	36
1902	171,302	8	44
1903	205,462	10	49
1904	396,357	20	49
1905	334,897	16	47
1906	91,712	4	37
1907	608,685	30	62
1908	30,708	1·5	51
1909	35,655	2	31

The normal mortality rate in the Punjab is about 36 *per mille*.

The heaviest losses were in 1907. Since that year, the death rate from plague has been comparatively trifling. The mortality has been heaviest in the Central Punjab and in the sub-montane districts, and especially among the poorer classes. When it is considered that agricultural labourers and their families represented less than 2 per cent. of the population in 1901, and that other unskilled labourers numbered only 3½ per cent. it will be realised how seriously the mortality from plague has affected the labour market. But for the fact that the province is one of small peasant proprietors who work with their own hands and are, to a certain extent, independent of outside help, the situation would have been most critical. As it is, it is a common complaint that there is not sufficient labour for weeding and for some of the other operations of agriculture. At the wheat harvest, when the demand for labour is greatest, the difficulty has been met by the great mobility of labour. The crop is reaped in the east a fortnight earlier than in the west, and this enables harvesters to work in several districts in one season.

Increased labour demand.

(c) There has been a very heavy demand for labour in the last ten years. With some 3½ million acres of entirely new cultivation, it has been necessary to employ farm helps to a great extent, and there has been a great drain on the old districts. With prosperity budgets, vast sums have been expended on buildings, roads and railways. Excavation for the new triple canal scheme which began some six years ago has been an important factor in the case. There has also been a very brisk private demand for labour for building purposes. Even in villages, there is a marked tendency for well-to-do cultivators to construct solid burnt-brick houses in place of their old huts of sun-dried bricks. Mention should also be made of the extension of factories of various kinds.

The rate of increase in the last 20 years continued.

13. During the decade 1890—1900, there were high prices recorded for food grains in the famine years of 1896, 1899 and 1900. But these had no particular effect on labour rates. The Central Punjab districts were then congested districts, and the first object of the colonisation schemes was the relief of this redundant population. In circumstances such as these, the effect of famine is frequently to depress wages as the labourer in his need has to accept any wage that is offered to him. It was only when the colonies had drawn off the surplus population, and plague had decimated the labouring classes, that the labourer was able to demand higher wages from the many employers who were competing for his services. With a period of high prices for agricultural produce, employers were also in a position to pay better wages. Very soon after 1900, the labourer found himself master of the situation. He was naturally a little slow to realise his advantage. Village menials had been accustomed to work at customary rates from time immemorial, and were in some degree in the position of serfs. But, once the movement began, emancipation has been rapid, and landowners have had to accede to the terms of their former bondmen, or witness their emigration to other tracts.

The probable future course of wages.

14. As far as can be seen, the causes which have been so much in evidence in the last five years will all continue in operation for some time to come. Extensions of new irrigation are imminent and the limit will not have been reached with the extensions which are now in hand. Industrial activity should increase. The demand for labour for public and private works will expand. Plague is unfortunately still with us and no one can say when it will cease to exact its annual toll. Prices, even if the present high rates are not quite maintained, cannot be expected to revert to the standard of 20 years ago. Every thing seems to point to the present rates of wages being fully maintained, and indeed to a further slight rise rather than to a decrease. Much depends on the course of prices, which limits the employer's ability to pay, and on the mortality from plague.

Important economic changes in the last 20 years.

15. The last 20 years have witnessed various important changes in the conditions of labour in rural tracts. Village menials who were regarded as under obligations to the village co-parcenary body, have emancipated or are rapidly emancipating themselves. They demand higher rates in place of the old customary wages in kind and they migrate with extraordinary readiness to the localities where the best wages are obtainable.

Cash rates are steadily displacing wages in kind, the tendency being encouraged by employers themselves on account of the higher prices of grains.

The change from a grain to a cash wage.

16. Taking the province as a whole, out of 4,728 villages examined, purely cash rates obtain in 49 per cent. of these, cash rates with supplements, but still mainly cash rates, in 48 per cent. and purely grain rates in 3 per cent. The only districts in which true cash rates are uncommon are Delhi, in 7 per cent. of the villages under enquiry; Rohtak, 8 per cent.; Gurdaspur, 19 per cent., and Ferozepore, 25 per cent. Cash rates are most general in the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions. Purely grain rates obtain in only 155 villages out of the total number selected. Of these, 64 are in Gurdaspur, 24 in Muzaffargarh and 23 in Dera Ghazi Khan.

Present condition of the labouring classes.

17. Sir James Wilson, in a valuable paper on "Recent Economic Developments in the Punjab" read before the Royal Economic Society, on the 9th February 1910, has made a very interesting calculation of the 'margin of comfort' of a married labourer after allowing for the cost of the food needed for himself and for a family consisting of his wife and two children. Sir James Wilson allows 2 maunds of *jowar* per month for food, and, whatever is left after paying for this, is available to spend on clothing, comforts and petty luxuries or to save. Sir James takes his data for wages from "Prices and Wages in India." Discussing the period 1873—1909 and quoting average monthly wages which began at Rs. 5·2, and stood at Rs. 10 in 1909, he writes as follows:—

"It will be seen that the cost of two maunds of cheap millet averaged 3·3 rupees for the first eighteen years of the period taken, 4·4 rupees for the last nineteen years, and 5·2 rupees for the last four years; so that the margin of comfort of such a family averaged 2·8 rupees for the first eighteen years, 3·2 rupees for the last nineteen years, and 4·7 rupees for the last four years. Thus, notwithstanding the rise of prices, the average labourer is much better off than he was formerly and has now nearly twice as much to spend on comforts and luxuries as he would reckon on twenty years ago. In years of scarcity, however, when grain is dear, this margin of comfort for the labourer is dangerously reduced. In 1896, and again in 1900, it took nearly all his wages to provide his family with necessary food. In 1908, though prices were very high, the phenomenal rise in the rate of wages left the margin of comfort not much below the average."

The rise in wages, the demand for labour, and the readiness of the people to proceed on their own initiative to localities where there is work, enabled the Province to weather the bad year of 1907-08 with practically no expenditure on famine relief.

The wages paid at annexation.

18. With a view to furnishing a complete survey of the course of wages since the British occupation of the Punjab, I have endeavoured to obtain data of agricultural wages at annexation, but with very little success. It is apparent that it was unusual for cash wages to be paid or for outside labourers to be employed in rural tracts. It is stated regarding peasant proprietors in one of the earliest administration reports that "each man owned and tilled his own glebe and the people were accustomed to joint action and mutual support." Large landowners employed labourers, but they generally received grain, food, lodging and clothing. The old District Gazetteers are usually silent as regards the rates paid at annexation, but the following data are of interest:—In Mianwali, the rate is said to have been 1 or 2 annas a day. In Dera Ghazi Khan it is stated that, under the Sikhs, a common labourer was paid 1½ annas per day and a carpenter 5 or 6 annas. Labourers employed on canal clearances were paid Rs. 3 per month, half in cash and half in kind. In Shahpur, the usual rate for unskilled labour was 1½ annas. It may be inferred therefore that a labourer was paid about 1½ annas a day at annexation.

Special reports by Settlement Officers.

19. In districts under settlement, Settlement Officers were required to make special estimates of the wages of ploughmen and artisans not paid by the day. Estimates of the wages of ploughmen were accordingly submitted in all cases, but the wages of village artisans were not always reported. The results agreed with the estimates framed by me on the kanungos' statements except in the cases of ploughmen for Rohtak and Karnal, and here I have adopted the Settlement Officers' figures.

Conclusion.

20. The figures in the returns co-ordinate very naturally having regard to the known circumstances of the various districts. I believe that the survey has been carried out with great care and that the data which have been obtained are reliable. Closer attention might have been given to the check of the values placed on supplements. These were often very divergent, and it was obvious that some of them were too high. Mistakes were rectified by me as far as possible, but, in future surveys, kanungos should be instructed beforehand as to the money equivalent to be entered against the standard supplements, such as one or two meals a day. The forms and rules were suitable. The work of abstraction, compilation and averaging was done entirely in my office, and all rates were selected by me. This proved a heavier task than was anticipated. A clerk was sanctioned for 2½ months for the clerical work involved, but the time of one man was occupied for nearly four months. Two clerks should be sanctioned for the next census to get the work done more promptly. Finally, thanks are due to all the officials and non-officials who have assisted in the enquiry.

TABLE A.

THE RATES OF DAILY WAGE IN ANNAS AND PIES (INCLUDING MONEY VALUE OF ANY SUPPLEMENTS IN KIND) MOST COMMONLY PAID TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF LABOUR IN DECEMBER, 1909, IN THE TOWNS NAMED, TOGETHER WITH PARTICULARS OF POPULATION AS AT LAST CENSUS OF THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES OF EMPLOYMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Town, Delhi—Population, 208,575.		Town, Lahore—Population, 202,964.		Town, Amritsar—Population. 162,429.	
Class of ordinary skilled labour.	Numerical strength of class named.	Wages per diem.	Numerical strength of class named.	Wages per diem.	Numerical strength of class named.	Wages per diem.
		A. P.		A. P.		A.P.
Workers in iron and hardware	937	8 0 to 12 0	450	12 0	559	12 0
Brass, copper and bell-metal workers ...	1,841	10 0	71	20 0	337	16 0
Carpenters	787	12 0	1,360	14 0 to 16 0	1,964	16 0
Cotton weavers (hand industry)	862	6 0	864	3 6 to 5 0	287	4 0
Masons and builders	1,440	10 0	2,033	14 0 to 16 0	671	16 0
General labour (unskilled)	3,122	*4 0 to 5 0	4,275	*5 6 to 7 0	1524	*5 0 to 7 0

* The lower rates are generally paid in cotton spinning mills and the higher for heavy work in workshops, etc.

TABLE B.

RURAL WAGES IN THE PUNJAB AS DETERMINED BY ENQUIRY IN DECEMBER, 1909.

1	2A	2B	3	4	5	6	7	8
District.	Unskilled labour by the day.				Carpenter by day.	Blacksmith by day. †	Mason by day.	Ploughman by month.
	Cash.		Grain.					
	Range of typical rates.	Most common rate.	Value.	Weight.				
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Rs.
Hissar	5 to 6	5	5	3 sers gur	8 to 12	...	12 to 16	5 to 8
Rohtak	3½	3½	...	...	7 to 8	...	8	7 to 8
Gurgaon	2 to 3	2	2 to 3	3 sers	6 to 8	4	6 to 8	4 to 5
Delhi	3 to 3½	3	...	...	6 to 8	4¼	8 to 10	7 to 8
Karnal	3¾ to 4	4	...	...	8	...	8 to 10	7 to 9
Ambala	4	4	...	...	8 to 12	10	10 to 14	6 to 8
Simla	*	*	*	*	7	...	6 to 7	No monthly rate.
Kangra	3 to 4	3	4	5 sers	6 to 10½	6	6 to 12	6
Hoshiarpur ...	4 to 6	5 and 6	...	...	10 to 11	...	10 to 12	7 to 8
Jullundur	5 to 6½	6	...	...	12 to 14	...	12 to 16	7½ to 9
Ludhiana	5 to 8	6	...	...	12	12	12 to 14	7 to 9
Ferozepore ...	6 to 8	6 and 8	6¼	varying	12 to 16	12 to 16	16	8 to 10
Lahore	5 to 6	6	7	8 sers	12 to 16	16	16 to 20	6 to 8
Amritsar	6	6	...	...	10 to 12	...	12 to 16	6 to 8
Gurdaspur ...	5 to 6	5	5 to 6½	varying	10 to 12	10	12 to 16	9½
Sialkot	5 to 6½	5	3	3 sers	8 to 12	...	10 to 14	7
Gujranwala ...	6 to 8	6	4½	3 sers	10 to 16	...	12 to 20	7 to 8
Gujrat	6	6	2½	2½ sers	12 to 14	...	12 to 16	7 to 8
Shahpur	6 to 8	6, 7 and 8	...	...	12 to 14	...	16 to 18	5 to 11
Jhelum	4½ to 6	4½	3½	3 to 4 sers	10 to 12	...	10 to 12	7
Rawalpindi ...	4	4	3¼	4 sers	8 to 12	8	8 to 12	7 to 8
Attock	4 to 5	4	...	...	8 to 12	8 to 12	8 to 12	6
Mianwali	4 to 5	4	4	3¾ sers	16	8	10 to 16	5
Montgomery ...	5 to 8	6	...	...	16	...	16	6
Lyallpur	6 to 8	6, 7 and 8	...	...	12 to 20	...	16 to 20	9 to 12
Jhang	6 to 8	6 and 8	...	...	16	...	16 to 20	6 to 7
Multan	4 to 6	4	3¼	varying	10 to 12	...	11 to 14	6 to 8
Muzaffargarh ...	4 to 6¼	4	3 to 4½	varying	10 to 16	...	10 to 16	4 to 7
Dera Ghazi Khan...	4 to 5	4	3½ to 5	varying	12	...	10 to 12	4 to 7

* No wages are paid. Agriculturists help one another by turns and merely receive their meals.
† Blacksmiths are generally paid by a share of produce at harvest.

TABLE C.

RATES OF DAILY WAGE IN ANNAS AND PIES (INCLUDING MONEY VALUE OF ANY SUPPLEMENTS IN KIND) MOST COMMONLY PAID TO AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN DECEMBER, 1909, IN SELECTED VILLAGES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB AND THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RESPECTIVELY SUCH RATES OF WAGE ARE PAID.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	Number of villages in which the stated rate is familiar as a cash wage.		Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails.	Ratio of total population of villages in question to total rural population of the district of
	Without supplement.	With supplement in kind.			
			HISSAR.		
	(a). Common rates (i.e., those which obtain in more than 10 per cent. of the villages examined).				
A. p.					
3 0	2	10	...	12	By an oversight the reporting officers were not asked to collect these data.
5 0	2	20	1	23	
6 0	6	7	...	13	
6 3	...	13	...	13	
		(b). Other rates.			
3 3	...	2	...	2	
4 0	2	2	...	4	
4 6	...	9	...	9	
4 9	...	7	...	7	
5 3	1	...	...	1	
5 6	...	2	...	2	
5 9	...	4	...	4	
6 9	...	1	...	1	
7 0	...	2	...	2	
9 0	...	1	...	1	
				Total 94	
			ROHTAK.		
		(a). Common rates.			
3 0	4	15	...	19	
3 6	...	49	...	49	
4 0	...	19	...	19	
		(b). Other rates.			
2 0	3	...	...	3	
2 6	1	...	...	1	
3 9	...	1	...	1	
				Total 92	
			GURGAON.		
		(a). Common rates.			
2 0	131	4	2	137	
2 6	22	16	...	38	
3 0	25	16	2	43	
		(b). Other rates.			
1 0	1	...	...	1	
1 3	1	...	...	1	
1 6	3	...	...	3	
2 3	...	1	1	2	
2 9	...	1	...	1	
3 3	1	...	...	1	
3 6	2	4	1	7	
4 0	18	2	...	20	
4 3	...	1	...	1	
4 6	...	1	...	1	
				Total 256	

TABLE C—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	Number of villages in which the stated rate is familiar as a cash wage. Without supplement.	With supplement in kind.	Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails.	Ratio of total population of villages in question to total rural population of the district of
		DELHI.			
		(a). Common rates.			
A. p.					
3 0	19	239	...	258	
3 6	...	53	...	53	
		(b). Other rates.			
2 0	6	...	...	6	
2 6	...	3	...	3	
2 9	...	2	...	2	
4 0	...	7	...	7	
				Total 329	
		KARNAL.			
		(a). Common rates.			
3 3	4	16	...	20	
4 0	18	17	...	35	
5 0	4	9	...	13	
		(b). Other rates.			
2 0	2	...	...	2	
2 6	...	2	...	2	
3 0	...	9	...	9	
4 3	...	1	...	1	
4 6	...	8	...	8	
4 9	...	3	...	3	
5 3	2	1	...	3	
5 6	...	1	...	1	
				Total 97	
		AMBALA.			
		(a). Common rates.			
4 0	83	2	...	85	
4 6	5	17	...	22	
		(b). Other rates.			
2 6	6	...	...	6	
3 0	21	...	...	21	
3 3	1	8	...	9	
3 6	5	...	...	5	
4 3	...	2	...	2	
4 9	...	1	...	1	
5 0	16	2	...	18	
5 3	1	...	...	1	
5 6	2	13	...	15	
6 0	...	7	...	7	
6 6	...	1	...	1	
7 0	...	13	...	13	
8 3	...	2	...	2	
				Total 208	
		SIMLA.			
No wages are paid. Agriculturists help one another by turns and merely receive their meal.					
		KANGRA.			
		(a). Common rates.			
3 0	59	2	..	61	
3 6	2	16	...	18	
4 0	16	13	10	39	

TABLE C—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE. Without supplement.	With supplement in kind.	Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails.	Ratio of total population of villages in question to total rural population of the district of
		KANGRA—*concluded.*			
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
A. p.					
2 0	4	...	...	4	
3 3	...	3	...	3	
3 9	...	8	...	8	
4 6	...	1	...	1	
5 0	...	8	...	8	
				Total 142	
		HOSHIARPUR.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
4 0	24	2	...	26	
5 0	21	47	...	68	
6 0	20	49	...	69	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
3 0	7	...	...	7	
3 3	2	...	...	2	
3 6	3	...	...	3	
3 9	...	1	...	1	
4 3	...	16	...	16	
4 6	2	12	...	14	
5 3	4	...	...	4	
5 9	...	1	...	1	
7 0	...	5	...	5	
8 0	...	2	...	2	
				Total 218	
		JULLUNDUR.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
5 0	19	5	...	24	
6 0	30	9	...	39	
6 6	...	18	...	18	
8 6	...	20	...	20	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
4 0	3	...	...	3	
5 3	1	...	...	1	
6 3	...	7	...	7	
7 0	2	...	...	2	
7 3	...	1	...	1	
7 6	...	12	...	12	
				Total 127	
		LUDHIANA.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
5 0	23	...	...	23	
6 0	29	13	...	42	
8 0	9	21	...	30	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
4 0	2	4	...	6	
5 6	...	2	...	2	
5 9	...	4	...	4	
6 3	...	9	...	9	
6 6	...	8	...	8	
7 0	11	2	...	13	
7 3	...	3	...	3	
8 3	...	1	...	1	
8 6	...	1	...	1	
9 0	...	10	...	10	
10 0	...	13	...	13	
				Total 165	

TABLE C—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE. Without supplement.	With supplement in kind.	Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails.	Ratio of total population of villages in question to total rural population of the district of
FEROZEPORE.					
(a). Common rates.					
A. P.					
6 0	13	29	1	43	
8 0	19	27	...	46	
(b). Other rates.					
3 6	...	1	...	1	
5 0	9	6	...	15	
5 3	1	2	...	3	
5 6	...	2	...	2	
5 9	...	1	...	1	
6 3	...	4	...	4	
6 6	...	2	4	6	
6 9	...	4	...	4	
7 0	1	5	...	6	
7 3	...	10	...	10	
7 6	...	7	...	7	
9 0	...	6	...	6	
9 6	...	1	...	1	
10 0	...	17	...	17	
				Total 172	
LAHORE.					
(a). Common rates.					
5 0	18	9	...	27	
6 0	26	10	1	37	
8 0	7	5	1	13	
(b). Other rates.					
4 0	1	1	...	2	
4 9	1	...	...	1	
5 3	7	...	...	7	
5 6	...	2	...	2	
5 9	...	2	...	2	
6 6	...	2	...	2	
7 0	6	1	1	8	
7 9	...	3	...	3	
8 3	...	3	...	3	
				Total 107	
AMRITSAR.					
(a). Common rates.					
6 0	39	4	...	43	
(b). Other rates.					
4 0	7	1	...	8	
4 3	...	1	...	1	
4 6	2	4	...	6	
5 0	3	3	...	6	
5 6	...	6	...	6	
6 3	...	3	...	3	
7 0	6	2	...	8	
7 3	...	3	...	3	
8 0	3	1	...	4	
				Total 88	
GURDASPUR.					
(a). Common rates.					
5 0	20	63	10	93	
6 0	32	47	2	81	

TABLE C—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE. Without supplement.	With supplement in kind.	Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails.	Ratio of total population of villages in question to total rural population of the district of
		GURDASPUR—*concluded.*			
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
A. P.					
3 0	...	...	1	1	
3 3	...	5	...	5	
3 6	...	...	3	3	
3 9	...	3	3	6	
4 0	3	...	...	3	
4 3	...	3	9	12	
4 6	...	5	6	11	
4 9	...	11	...	11	
5 3	...	4	9	13	
5 6	1	11	...	12	
5 9	...	...	1	1	
6 6	1	4	12	17	
6 9	...	1	...	1	
7 0	...	7	6	13	
7 3	...	7	...	7	
8 0	...	8	2	10	
				Total 300	
		SIALKOT.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
4 6	...	14	...	14	
5 0	30	...	...	30	
6 0	23	...	...	23	
6 6	...	16	...	16	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
3 0	2	...	2	4	
4 0	2	...	...	2	
5 3	...	5	...	5	
5 6	...	7	...	7	
6 3	...	1	...	1	
7 0	1	3	...	4	
7 6	...	3	...	3	
8 0	1	...	...	1	
				Total 110	
		GUJRANWALA.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
6 0	40	7	...	47	
7 0	14	10	...	24	
8 0	15	4	...	19	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
4 0	8	...	1	9	
5 0	4	1	1	6	
5 3	...	5	...	5	
5 6	1	2	...	3	
6 3	...	1	...	1	
6 6	...	2	...	2	
6 9	...	2	...	2	
7 3	1	...	...	1	
9 0	...	2	...	2	
9 6	...	2	...	2	
10 0	1	3	...	4	
				Total 127	
		GUJRAT.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
5 0	11	...	...	11	
6 0	60	...	...	60	

TABLE C—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE.				
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	Without supplement.	With supplement in kind.	Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails.	Ratio of total population of villages in question to total rural population of the district of
		GUJRAT—*concluded.*			
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
A. P.					
2 6	...	...	1	1	
3 0	1	...	...	1	
4 0	4	1	...	5	
5 3	...	3	...	3	
6 3	...	1	...	1	
6 6	...	1	...	1	
7 0	7	...	...	7	
7 3	...	3	...	3	
8 0	4	...	...	4	
9 9	...	1	...	1	
				Total 98	
		SHAHPUR.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
5 0	13	6	...	19	
6 0	35	...	...	35	
7 0	28	2	...	30	
8 0	42	1	...	43	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
4 0	2	...	...	2	
4 6	...	1	...	1	
5 3	...	2	...	2	
6 3	...	3	...	3	
6 6	...	1	...	1	
7 3	...	3	...	3	
7 9	...	1	...	1	
8 3	...	5	...	5	
9 0	1	5	...	6	
9 3	...	8	...	8	
9 6	...	3	...	3	
10 0	3	11	...	14	
10 6	...	4	...	4	
11 0	...	4	...	4	
				Total 184	
		JHELUM.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
4 0	12	2	...	14	
4 6	...	36	...	36	
5 6	1	14	...	15	
6 0	17	...	...	17	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
3 0	1	...	...	1	
3 6	...	4	1	5	
4 3	...	5	...	5	
5 0	9	3	...	12	
5 3	...	8	...	8	
6 3	...	1	...	1	
6 6	...	1	...	1	
				Total 115	

TABLE C—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE. Without supplement.	With supplement in kind.	Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails.	Ratio of total population of villages in question to total rural population of the district of
		RAWALPINDI.			
		(a). Common rates.			
A. P.					
4 0	58	...	2	60	
4 3	...	18	...	18	
		(b). Other rates.			
3 3	...	2	9	11	
3 6	2	...	...	2	
3 9	...	1	...	1	
4 6	2	4	...	6	
5 0	5	7	...	12	
5 3	...	12	...	12	
5 6	...	8	...	8	
6 0	1	5	...	6	
				Total 136	
		ATTOCK.			
		(a). Common rates.			
4 0	39	...	...	39	
4 6	1	13	...	14	
5 0	19	1	...	20	
		(b). Other rates.			
3 0	1	...	...	1	
3 3	1	...	...	1	
4 3	...	5	...	5	
5 3	1	3	...	4	
5 6	...	10	...	10	
5 9	...	2	...	2	
6 0	4	...	...	4	
6 3	...	2	...	2	
				Total 102	
		MIANWALI.			
		(a). Common rates.			
4 0	18	...	1	19	
5 0	11	3	...	14	
		(b). Other rates.			
2 0	5	...	...	5	
4 3	...	1	...	1	
4 6	3	1	...	4	
5 3	2	1	...	3	
5 6	...	1	...	1	
6 0	3	1	...	4	
6 3	...	1	...	1	
6 6	...	1	...	1	
7 0	3	...	...	3	
7 3	...	2	...	2	
9 0	...	1	...	1	
				Total 59	
		MONTGOMERY.			
		(a). Common rates.			
5 0	11	11	...	22	
6 0	54	3	...	57	
8 0	19	3	...	22	

TABLE C—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	Number of villages in which the stated rate is familiar as a cash wage.		Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails.	Ratio of total population of villages in question to total rural population of the district of
	Without supplement.	With supplement in kind.			
		MONTGOMERY—*concluded.*			
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
A. P.					
4 0	6	...	...	6	
5 6	...	8	...	8	
5 9	...	2	...	2	
7 0	3	1	...	4	
7 3	...	3	...	3	
7 6	...	1	...	1	
8 3	...	11	...	11	
8 9	...	3	...	3	
9 9	...	4	...	4	
				Total 143	
		LYALLPUR.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
6 0	32	13	...	45	
7 0	17	14	...	31	
8 0	26	9	...	35	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
3 0	1	...	...	1	
4 0	5	...	...	5	
4 6	1	1	...	2	
5 0	3	...	...	3	
5 6	1	2	...	3	
6 6	...	2	...	2	
7 6	...	2	...	2	
8 3	...	1	...	1	
9 0	...	6	...	6	
9 6	...	2	...	2	
10 0	...	3	...	3	
11 0	...	3	...	3	
				Total 144	
		JHANG			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
6 0	34	19	...	53	
8 0	41	9	...	50	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
4 0	3	...	...	3	
4 6	1	...	...	1	
5 0	6	6	...	12	
6 3	...	3	...	3	
6 6	...	6	...	6	
7 0	6	8	...	14	
7 6	...	4	...	4	
8 3	...	7	...	7	
8 6	...	13	...	13	
10 0	...	7	...	7	
				Total 173	
		MULTAN.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
4 0	96	...	...	96	
5 0	61	10	...	71	
6 0	21	5	...	26	

TABLE C—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rate of daily wages including value of payments in kind.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE STATED RATE IS FAMILIAR AS A CASH WAGE.		Number of villages in which the rate is familiar as a grain wage.	Total number of villages in which the stated rate prevails.	Ratio of total population of villages in question to total rural population of the district of
	Without supplement.	With supplement in kind.			
		MULTAN—*concluded.*			
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
A. P.					
3 0	4	...	...	4	
3 3	5	2	1	8	
3 6	1	3	...	4	
4 3	...	1	...	1	
5 3	4	1	...	5	
5 6	...	2	...	2	
6 3	...	2	...	2	
6 6	2	...	...	2	
7 0	1	9	...	10	
8 0	13	...	...	13	
9 0	...	1	...	1	
				Total 245	
		MUZAFFARGARH.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
4 0	132	5	...	137	
4 3	4	79	...	83	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
3 0	24	...	12	36	
3 3	...	31	...	31	
3 6	27	12	...	39	
3 9	...	24	...	24	
4 6	...	24	12	36	
5 0	12	3	...	15	
5 3	4	45	...	49	
5 6	...	24	...	24	
6 0	...	13	...	13	
6 3	...	45	...	45	
6 6	...	12	...	12	
8 3	...	2	...	2	
9 3	...	2	...	2	
				Total 548	
		DERA GHAZI KHAN.			
		(*a*). *Common rates.*			
4 0	65	1	2	68	
5 0	16	5	8	29	
		(*b*). *Other rates.*			
3 0	12	...	2	14	
3 6	9	...	5	14	
3 9	...	...	5	5	
4 3	...	3	...	3	
4 6	1	...	1	2	
5 6	...	1	...	1	
6 0	11	...	...	11	
7 0	...	2	...	2	
				Total 149	

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CONTENTS.

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